The Intelligencer.

The President and the Party. A Republican anti-administration parimph in New Hampshire, explains the sization in the following words:

What the Republicans of New Hamp-airs sy to the administration at Wash-ieron is this—We maintain our party-leases we condemn your policy. Our roles we condemn your policy. Our most means a Republican victory in 1880, mass a return to the principles of Lin-nal and Grant. What the Republicans of New Hamp

erident to any man who knows the lacts. The significance of ne iscue. And a determined by the declaration of principles which preceded it, and by the names which were joined in the Mayass. How was it in New Hampshire? The Democrats re-affirmed the St. Louis datlorm, and denounced the Republican party for sundry great crimes and miseanors, as is the usual practice of the Democracy. The Republicans made no applogies for the Administration, or the principles or conduct of the Republican party; but, on the contrary, re-affirmed the Cincinnati plat Denocratic House to destroy the resumption act; denounced an attempt at repu

distion and declared legislation to make the depreciated silver dollar a legal tender a criminal and dishonorable act istiting the Passident to veto any suc bill; opposed subsidies and land grants pre asqualified approbation to the unallenged purity, economy and efficiency inistration, and denounced a factions and mischievous any attempt to question the President's title or reoper the Presidential controversy. The State also declared, despite the partisan and malignant opposition of Wm. E. Chandler and his office-seeking eres, that the Republicans of New mount duty of President Hayes" to high professions the Cincinnati platform "actual and living relaties," and expressed their approval of "his patriotic and sincere efforts to kep faith with the people and secure to the shole country the blessing of a just eficient and honest Republican national

When therefore, a public journal repthire as saying to the Administration We maintain our party because we con demn your policy," it is guilty of a pal puble and atrocious perversion of the ruth. The New Hampshire Republicans lought their battle and gained their vic tory with these two sentiments embla amed on their banner: "We approve the Cacionati platform," and "we approve the'administration of President Haves. connection with each other, for no livier man can show that President Hayer s, in any material matter, departed from the teachings and declarations of the Cincinnati Convention.

The National Bepublican platform or which President Hayes was elected affirm el that the United States is a nation, and rights of its citizens are best secured tional and State Governments, under their respective constitutions." Has not the President been true to this declaration? The instrument put forth at Cincinnat also affirmed "that the permanent pacifi cation of the Southern section of the Usion and the complete protection of all their rights, are duties t credly pledged." The party announce its adhesion to the doctrine that a goverament of and for the people is bound to care for the peace and good order of persons and ever right of all clames of

tene" Is it the President who has been recreant and false to these declaration or is it the Republican leaders in and the President's Southern policy, and which has brought on him such bitter censure, anything more than an honest attempt to make these dogmas of the Re publican party "actual and living reali-

Is regard to civil service reform, th Cincinnati platform recognized the dis-tinction between the duties of the Executive and the duties of Congress, and committed the party to the following declaration: "The best interests of the public service demand that these distincons he respected." Now the question is not whether civil service reform be or he not practicable, or whether the Na tional Convention did a wise or a foolish thing in putting such a plank in its plat form. The reform was fully endorsed by the Convention, and is was emphati cally approved by the President in ha letter of acceptance. The contes was waged on that ground. No party could be more strongly pledged to any dogma than is the Republican party to reform of the Civil Service. The queetion is, has the President been false to the principles of the party and to his own letter of acceptance? There is no shadow of foundation for the charge. The President has attended to his or business. He has faithfully discharged his duties as the Chief Executive officer of th roment. He has not arraigned Mr Coakling for his bitter opposition to the stration. He has not condemned the Senate for rejecting his nomination even when it has been evident that the gard for the public welfare, but the gratification of personal and partizan resent ments. He has not censured Congress for over-riding his veto of the silver bill, although it was done with indece roos and indecent haste, and with reckless contempt of his suggestions. Mr. not permitted the great powers of the executive office to e usurped by disappointed and ambi-

tious politicians, in the Senate or elsewhere. And did not the Republican Cincinnati platform, and when it elected Mr. Hayes to the Presidency? Can it, in any way, be shown that the President has not been true to the party and to the

In regard to the financial policy of th administration, it is undeniable that the President has been perfectly and constantly in harmony with the National Convention. If others have adopted size a return to the principles of Linsize and Grant.
That the voice of the Republicans of President has stood firm by the recogthe Grante State is utterly perverted by nized principles of the party. The Re journal quoted is sufficiently publican Senator from New York contri remain silent during all the financial discussions in the Senate, but the Presi words. Gold was 1064 when Mr. Have was inaugurated; it has recently touche 100%. Practically, the greenback has been appreciated to a gold value. The balance of foreign trade is in our favor, and if unobstructed by a Congress which s Democratic in one branch and factious

in the other, the Administration will

solve and settle the financial problem. This talk of a Republican victory 1880 reviving "a return of the princ of Lincoln and Grant," is childish and pitiful. Many of the issues of those ays have been settled, and settled for ever. Those battles are not to be reought. The Republican party has made its record, and it has entered into the distory of the country. It is a brave and worthy record, and it will constitute bright and honorable chapter in this Nation's annals. That much, at least, Republican party are living and real, they are honestly maintained by th Chief Executive. If they shall become issues in 1880, all Republicans will zeal ously maintain them at the polls. But if the party lives and triamphs, it must progress. It must not return," but advance. It must not set ts face towards the past, but towards the fature. It must rise above petty rivalthat there are things of more consequence than the New York Custom House. It nust honor its honest men. It must be true to the people. It must be just and pure and patriotic. This is the pathwa to success, to renown and to a grand, he role and triumphant future.

A Palpable Hit.

The New York Tribune, as is well known, does not sustain the policy of President Hayes, especially in the matter of the Civil Service, but sympathize with "the machine Senators" who follow the lead of the "Majestic" Conkling. In regard, however, to the attack on Administration by Mr. Howe, the Tribune, although its Washington correscondent describes the Wisconsin Senator's performance as "a brilliant and splendid affair," delivers its sober judgment, as follows:

ment, as follows:
Senator Howe's effort to purge the Republican party of its dross by the Bessener process of blowing a blast of heated wind through it does not seem to have been altogether successful. If the experiment is ever repeated great care should be taken to secure a clean article

It is now reported that the Democrats are intending to circulate Senator Howe's speech freely in the South, with the hope that its sectional bitterness will keep the party there solid for 1880.

It was given out that Mr. Howe's assault on the President would be like the first gun fired at Sumter, the beginning of a lively and terrible contest But no Republican Senator seems to be moved to follow up the attack. Neither e peace and good order of the protection of the faultless, but there are very few who give otism or for good common sense.

> THE Standard celebrated the 1st o April by coming out yesterday evening in new type and enlarged form. This is e of pluck and enterprise or the part of our neighbor, qualities of serviceable nature these hard times, for the manifestation of which it deserves, and no doubt will receive a due measure of appreciation on the part of the pub-

Elections Over the River Yesterday.

Our neighbors across the water held ter their spring elections yesterday for town-ship and municipal officers. Below we the full returns from Pease town ship, including Bridgeport and Martin' Ferry, and partial returns from Bellaire PEASE TOWNSHIP.

Trustee-L. C. Sedwick 616, Barget McConnaughy 616, Morris Cope 343, James M. Blackford 464, James Alexan-

der 487, J. P. Jordan, sen., 449. Tressurer-G. W. Medill 558, Abram Clerk-Jos. T. Hanes 715, Thompson

Assessor - North West 653, J. B.

-Samuel Cochran 638, Chas Gill 502, Israel Phillips 599, Wm. Moor

Bridgeport Municipal Election-For Mayo -Robinson 235, McConnaughy 156. For Council—James M. Woodcock, 108, William Alexander 223, Robert Smith 392, James Clark 593.

For Clerk-Henry Crawford 396. For Treasurer—Joseph West 386. For Marshall—Joseph McConnaughy on., 143: Charles Gill 107: Israel Phillip

6; James McConnaughy, 48. Cemetery Trustee—George Giffin 387. William J. Howells and T. B. Smith

Martin's Farry Corporation: -- Mayor James Kerr 229, Robert Sweeney 209. Clerk—Joseph T. Haynes 447. Treasurer—Abram Lash 444.

Council-Hiram W. Smith 258, Ben Exley, sen., 396, Finley Taylor 274, A D. Newland 194, George Schreiner 177

ed School Directors.

BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS' REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCES

GENERAL NEWS.

Madame Restell, the Notorious

Abortionist. Suicides in a Bath Tub---Cuts He

Throat With a Butcher Knife. Gen. Anderson Released from Jail.

> Bellaire Election BELLAIRE, April 1-11 P. M.

It is impossible to obtain official r turns to-night. Cassell, candidate of th Nationals, will have about 175 majority for Mayor. Arthur, Republican, about 100 majority for Marshal. Darrab, Democrat, and R. M. McGaw

Republican, are elected to the Board o Education. The Nationals will have a least two Councilmen. E. F. Satterfield, Republicun, will have a small majority for City Treasurer.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washisotow, April 1.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee or
Railroads, reported a bill to extend for
eight years tile time for completing the
Northern Pacific Railroad. Placed or

Mr. Windom dissented from the report and introduced another bill. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

o Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Conkling submitted a resolution lirecting the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any portion of the New York Postoffice is unlawfully occupied, and directing the Secretary of the Treasrry to take no action pending said in-

quiry.

Mr. Christiancy, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a resolution to provide for a new edition of the Revised Statutes and for a perfected index of the first volume. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds offered a joint resolution providing for the safe keeping in the State Department of the records of the commission on the electoral count. Laid over till to-morrow.

over till to morrow.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a hill to levy

Mr. ingains introduced a mit to day in tax on spirituous and malt liquors in the District of Columbia by the introduction of the Mofflit bell-bunch. Referred. The bill appropriating \$15,000 for fill-ing up the low ground south of the Capi-tal was passed. il was passed. The bill to regulate the advertising o

tal was passed.

The bill to regulate the advertising of mail lettings and for other purposes was taken up, and after the adoption of sundry amendments, passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Beck took the floor in advocacy of the Judiciary Committee's Pacific Railroad bill. He said that the first mortages bonds would be held for maturity in the hands of the directors and stockholders of these roads. The road would be sold to satisfy the 1st mortgage bonds, and these directors would by foreclosure and sale possess themselves of the road with the claims of the government wiped out. Congress was here to make laws, not to entertain proposals for bargains. Unless steps were taken now to secure the interest of the government in the property it would be divided among the stockholders, and there would be nothing for the government. The bill of the Judiciary will be maintained as it contained nothing which violated the right of the contract. A change in the tariff or revenue laws was just as much a violation of the rights of the contract as the provisions of the bill. The right reverved to alter, amend or repeal was a valid as any other part of the contract in the face of volume repeal was a valid as any other part of the contract in the face of volume repeal was a valid as any other part of the contract in the face of volume repeal was a valid as any other part of the contract in the face of volume repeal was a valid as any other part of the contract in the face of volume repeal was a valid as way other part of the contract in the face of volume repeal was a valid as way other part of the contract in the face of volume repeal was a valid as way other part of the contract in the face of moved to follow up the attack. Neither the impetuous Blaine, nor the acute Edumnds, nor the "Statesmanly" Conkling, have any stomach for the fight. The truth is that the Republican press, almost without exception, discern the folly of such bitter, partisan harangues. No one believes that the Administration is faultless, but there are very few who give Senator Howe credit either for patrisents. It amazed him to find those who declared this effort to protect the rights of the companies. Bather than permit this tog on he would exercise the right of repeal, which had been enforced to be questioned now. By this something could be saved, which would support the right to the protect the right of the companies. Bather than permit this tog on he would exercise the right of the companies. But the right of the companies are repeated by the right of the companies. But the right of the companies. But the right of the companies. But the right of the companies are repeated by the right of the companies. But the right of the companies are repeated by the right of the companies. But the right of the companies are repeated by the right of the companies. But the right of the companies are repeated by the right of the companies. But the right of the companies are repeated by the right of the companies. But the right of the companies are repeated by the right of the companies. But the right of the companies are repeated by the right of the rig

be better than to lose all. Would anybody have doubted, he asked, the right
of the government to repeal the acts
when the Credit Mobilier report was presented. The roads proposed to violate
the contract and absorb the money of the
people. As the trustees of the vested
rights of the people, it was the duty
of Congress to protect them and to amend
the law that they will be secure.

Mr. Christiancy said that he proposed
to briefly reply to Mr. Hill's argument
in relation to the bill being a violation of
the right of contract holding. Mr. Hill
was wrong in his premises his argument fell to the ground. He took the
issue with Mr. Hill as to the vested rights
of the company, and maintained the
terms of the judiciary bill, but looked to
the enforcement of the contract under the
acts of 1862 and 1864. The power to
amend was reserved in the acts, and that
reservation was accepted by this company. This gave the right to alter
or amend anything other than the vested
rights. Congress held the power originally, and having made the reservation in
express terms the power had not been
parted with, and remaining with the
government, such powers could not
therefore become vested in any other
body.

The fonding bill was then temporarily

body.

The funding bill was then temporarily laid aside and on motion of Mr. Coke the bill amending Section 1,661, title 16, of the Revised Statutes, relative to the issue of arms to the militia of several states was

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, deman ed the yeas and nays, and the motion agreed to yeas 31, nays 15, and the went into executive session, and the doors reopened adjourned.

HOUSE. The following bills were introduced

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Stepbens: For the financial relief of the country, and to facilitate a return to specie payments without injuriously affecting the commercial business of the people. It directs the Secretary of the Treasnry, when the amount of coin and builtion in the Treasury shall exceed \$100,000,000, to redeem the present outstanding United States legal tender notes, when presented in sums of \$1,000 and upward, with coin of full standard value.

standard value.

By Mr. Money: To regulate the contracts for carrying the mails. It provides D. Newland 194, George Schreiner 177, Iracts for carrying the mails. It provides that, when any contractor shall sub-let his contract, the Postmaster General and Iracts for carrying the mails. It provides that, when any contractor shall sub-let his contract, the Postmaster General and Iracts for the P. P. and J. Road, was made before Judge Cochrane, Ed. Spence and Jacob Rider were elected school Directors.

person to perform the service at his own expense and care, no part of the service being borne by such contractor.

By Mr. Bright: To prevent a reduction of the National currency by fraudulently withdrawing the legal tender notes from circulation.

By Mr. Fuller: Declaring the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas forever free to the people.

of the Hot Springs of Arkansas forever free to the people.

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, making an appropriation of \$300,000 for the making of slackwater navigation in the Kiskiminetas, Covemaugh and Allegeny rivers in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Willis, of New York, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the name, age and general capacity of steamships purchased of Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, with the amount paid therefore in 1862 or thereabouts and the name of the agent to whom the money was paid. Adopted.

or thereasons and the aneate of the agree of the to whom the money was paid. Adopted Mr. Durham reported back from the Committee on Appropriations a bill providing for temporary clerks in the Treasury and for deterring trespassers on public lands, recommending concurrence in the Senate amendment which provides

In the Senate amendment which provides that no money appropriated by the bill shall be used to collect any charge for, wood or timber cut on public lands of Territories for the use of actual settlers, and not exported from the Territories and non-concurrence in all other amendments of the Senate, except the amendment appropriating \$12,000 for additional clerks in the Surgeon General's office, which was concurred—yeas 184, nays 41; not withstanding the negative recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations.

rules and pass the bill, providing all pen-sions on account of death or wounds re-ceived or disease contracted in the ser-vice of the United States during the late vice of the United States during the late war which have been granted or may hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from the service of the United States, for the payment of arrears of pensions, and repealing section 4,717 of revised statutes, which provides that no claim for a pension not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record devidence from the war or navy department. Defeated, 145 to 76; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House took a recess till 7:30—the

The House took a recess till 7:30—the vening session to be for debate.

NEW YORK.

Death of the Notorious Madam

Ngw York, April 1.—The police were startled by the announcement that the well known Madame Restell had been found dead early this morning in the bath room in her mansion on Fifth Avenue. Ex-Judge Stewart, of the District Attorney's office, was called in by the woman's family at an early hour, and was informed that she retired late last evening feeling very despondent about her trial, which was to have taken place to-day. She rose in the night and went into the bath room, where she leil dead. Madame Restell stated to a friend last evening that she did not care what may result of the trial so far as she, herself, was concerned. She only cared for the reputation "and feeling of her grand-children.

The case was called in court to day and New York, April 1.—The police wer

The case was called in court to day an adjourned.

Madame Restell committed suicide by cutting her throat with a carving knife. She was found in a bath tub which was She was found in a bath tub which was found with water. Dr. Cushman, the coroner's physician examined the body and found a deep gash had been cut across the front of the throat, severing the jug-lar vein. A slight cut on the right side of the neck, a little below this gash, idicated that the first attempt had been inefficient. It was Dr. Cushman's opinion and almost unstable. The knife was a long carving-knife which was used on the madame's table, and which she is believed to have taken up attains and secreted in her room last eventing. The water had been left running in the bath tub and had run so long that the tank above was exhausted. The overflow shad passed off through the waste pipe and hence there was but little blood in the water which still filled the tub. The body was cold and it was evident that the woman had been dead for some hours. Since her arrest she had manifested great fear and anxiety on account of a belief that the prosecution intended to bring other charges against her in reference to the old cases. This belief had taken such thousened to hallucination. The members of her family say she was very nervous all day yesterday, and that she showed symptoms of mental derangement. The suicide was iddiscovered about 8 o'clock this morning by a servant girl, and her screams elarmed the hopes counants of the house. alarmed the other occupants of the house who were, in addition to the servants Madame Restell's daughter, grandson and granddaughter. The daughter lives in Harlem, but had come to the house to visit her mother. This morning before the suicide was dis-

This morning before the suicide was dis-covered the court room was crowded, in anticipation of the trial of the notorious woman, but before the case was called telegrams announcing her death were re-ceived, and the Judge ordered a post-ponement until to-morrow, remarking that he could hardly believe any one would trifle with the Court in such a se-rious matter.

New York, April 1.—The Bulletin says Booth & Edgan, the well known sugar refiners, at 100 Wall street, have falled. Lishlities variously estimated from \$500,000 to \$700,000. The business from \$500,000 to \$700,000. The business manager said he could not tell with any degree of accuracy what the liabilities would amount to, but they were undoubtedly heavy. Over half a million of the assets consisted of sugar-house properly and other valuable real estate and together with the stock sufficient would no doubt be realized to pay all creditors in [ed].

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WARRINGTON, D. C., April 2-1 a. m

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds and nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Lower Lakes, clear or partly cloudy weather, light west winds, and nearly stationary pressure.

Gen. Anderson Released From Prison.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The Supreme
Court made the following order in the
Anderson case: It is ordered and directed that a rehearing is refused and that
our judgment stands undisturbed. Mr.
Castellanos, one of Anderson's counsel,
immediately went with a certified copy of
the degree before Judge Whitaker, who the decree before Judge Whitaker, who at once ordered the release of Anderson from the parish prison. About 12:30 General Anderson was released.

Receiver Appointed

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation in Europe

Distribution of Turkish Forces

Russia and Turkey Understand Each Other.

Austria Despairs for the Congress

She is for Peace at Any Price. England's Attitude a Threat to

Rumored Disaffection Among the Cardinals.

England's Objections to the Treaty of San Stefano.

Fortifying Their Lines.

CONSTRUCTE, April 1.—The Gran Duke Nicholas had a two hours' inter view with the Sultan on Saturday. On Russian dragoon was the only other per son present. The Russians are fortifyin

staff, and Osman Pasha to be command-ant of Constantinople.

The Russian Admiral Posoff has ar-rived here. The Egyptian contingent from Varna are encamped at Unkiar Skeleso, a village of Asia Minor, on the Dosphorus, eight miles northeast of Con-stantinople. It is believed in military circles that Russia and Turkey have ar-rived at an understanding. It is still rived at an understanding. I noped peace will be maintained.

WAR INSURANCES. MAR INSURANCES.

LONDON, April 1.—At Lloyds, Saturday, war insurances were five shillings per hundred pounds on British hulls and cargoes ten to twenty shillings on Black Sea risks, which are regarded with great disfayor, and a half to one per cent on Russian hulls.

Russian hulls, A St. Petersburg dispatch states that Lord Derby's resignation of the Foreigt Office was a complete surprise, and caused an immense sensation in official circles

A Vienna dispatch says: In consumence of Lord Derby's resignation an calling out of the reserves Austria has ceased in her efforts to effect a compro mire about the Congress, feeling sure tha Russia will not yield to England's de mand now, when doing so would seen somewhat like submitting before a threat

somewhat like submitting before a threat, but what may not be possible now may become so later, as an interruption of the negotiations in regard to the Congress, and the order for the mobilization of the reserves in England need not be followed at once by an actual collision between the two Powers, and the conviction may be forced upon them that after all the Congress offers the only possible chance of a peaceful settlement.

about it with Russia kinose, which would seem to have given it an Austrian santion. Moreover Gen. Ignatieff's later declarations indicate that after he communicated the feeling here to St. Petersburg he received instructions which forbade him to go so far in the direction of concession to Austria as he at first expressed himself inclined. This was probleb because after England's determinareaty unacceptable to her it was hardly rorth while for Russia to surrender that worth white for toness to surresour that large portion of it unacceptable to Aus-tria without knowing whether she would be able to maintain any of it or not. The peace at any price tendency is still, how-ever very strong in Vienna.

Herr Tizzas' visit here was arranged before Saturday's demonstration in the Hungarian Diet, and is not, therefore, in consequence of it, but it may be supposed that Tizza will take the opportunity to represent to Count Andrassy the state of public opinion in Hungary.

PERA, April 1 .- Osman and Reon PERA, April 1.—Osman and Reouf Pashas have become more Russian than English. Turkish and Russian soldiers fratenize, the latter going about Constantinople in uniform without evoking animosity. If war comes England must contemplate the possibility of having to fight Turkey and Russia. At best, she would get from Turkey a one sided neutrality, of little or no substantial use. COSSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—In the event of war it is expected that the Porte will recogning passive and endeavor to make will remain passive and endeavor to mak its territory respected, failing in which the Porte will simply protest to the Pow

ers.
It is reported that Ahiend Valik Effen di President of the Council of Ministers di, President of the Council of Minister has resigned, but the report has been con tradicted. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY IN COUNCIL.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY IN COUNCIL.

A Vienna correspondent says an exchange of views has recently been proceeding between the Austrian and Hungarian governments on the expediency of laying stress on economic interests of the Monarchy in the States of the Balkin Peninsula, the navigation of the Danube, junction of the Austrian Railroads with those abutting Territories under whatever government. The negotiations, are not concluded, but regarding the railroad question it is already agreed that the Menarchy shall energetically demand the construction of a railroad between Sofia and Nisch and Semilin and the completion of the Bosnian railroad aystem. This is in consonance with the reported decision of the committee of the reported decision of the committee of the Austrian-general staff. The treaty of Sar Stefano would compel Austria to exten her military power over Servia, Bosni and Albania, and the apprehensions of Ser via as to that decision, may also ex plain what Count Andrassy told Ger

Commission of Cardinals appointed to consider the position of the Catholics in reference to Parliamentary elections, reported that it is the duty of Catholics to participate in the elections and accept seats in the Parliament if elected, taking the usual oaths to the King and Parliament, but pledging themselves not to offend the laws of the church.

INGLAND'S OBJECTIONS TO THE TREATY OF ST. STEFANO. The circular which Sir Stafford North the circular which six calors their cote states had been sent to the Powers bears date to-day, and is signed by the Marquis of Salisbury, It summarizes all the recent correspondence, and after giving Russia's refusal to consent to England's demand relative to placing the treaty as a whole before Congress, contin-

Italy's Policy Strict Neutrality giving Russia's reinast to consent to England's demand relative to placing the treaty as a whole before Congrese, continues as follows: Her Msjesty's Government deeply regret Russia's decision. Even if a considerable portion of the alipulations of the treaty were likely to be approved, Russia's reservation relative to their discussion would nevertheless be open to the most serious objection. Every material stipulation of the treaty involves a departure from the treaty of 1870, and by the declaration, signed in London in 1871, it is impossible for Her Msjesty's Government to acquiesce in a withdrawal from the cognizance of the powers of the articles, which are modifications of the existing treaties. The combined effect of the stipulations on the interests of the powers also furnished a conclusive reason against the separate Russians Fortifying Their Lines

Russia.

by the articles, relative to New Bulgaria, a strong Slav state will be created un-der the auspices and control of Russia, who will thus secure a preponderating political and commercial influence in the Black and Aegaen Seas. A considerable Oreek population, alson present. The Russians are fortury their lines and erecting internchments at all strategic points. Oznan, Fuquid and and Reoul Pasha have gose to the Turk ish camp at Maslak. Moukhtar Pasha has been appointed Chief of General staff, and Osman Pasha to be command-

Lord Derby, says the dispatch, is re-proached for having misled Russia and England by going as far as he did in the direction which he disapproved. AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

WHAT ENGLAND MAY EXPECT FROM TUR

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The Sapreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Schuylkill County Court in passing the death sentence on Dennis Donnally, a Mollie Maguire. Donnally's execution has already been fixed for the 18th of this month, with Jack Kehoe, at Pottaville. plain what Cosmt Andrassy told Gen.
Ignatief as to Austrian interests.
Telegrams from Vienxa, read in Paris,
say that Count Audrassy told Gen. Ignatieff that Austrian neutrality, if not
co-operation, might be secured by altering
the southwestern boundaries of Bulgaria
so as to make the Ottoman Territory
continuous, and by securing Austrian
military and commercial supremacy in
Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Hezgovinis and Albania.

WON'T RESURE AN OFFICE. SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—George W. Abbott, the broker who absconded some Abbott, the broker who absconded some weeks ago, a defaulter to the amount of \$60,000, was brought back under charge of the officers of the steamer Georgia, which arrived yesterday, and handed over to the authorities.

conclusive reason against the separate discussion of any one portion of them. By the articles, relative to New Bulgaria,

European provinces, still left under its government, will deprive the Porte of any political strength which might have been derived from their possession, and expose their inhabitants to a serious risk

of anarchy. The acquisition of Bessars

over all the vicinity of the Black Ses while the acquisition of the Armenia strongholds secures her influence over the population of the Province and enable

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons this morning that Lord Salis-bury has been appointed Foreign Security has been appointed Foreign Security

tary. The Queens message for calling out the reserves was read by the speaker It is as follows: The present state of public affairs in the east and the necess

BTALY.

Italian Policy is Neutrality.

Mysterious and Horrible Murder

Nt. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

St. Paul, April 1.—J. J. Hall and Ed-mund Rice, representing the new owners of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, have

returned from the East, and report the transfer of the bondholding interest from the stockholders to Canada and Minne-

sota parties completed. The new pro-prietors have obtained a majority of the bonds on very favorable terms, which will place them in possession of the road within six months after foreclosure, which

Went Over Niagara Falls.

if an oar was broken. They were too far down to render aid. They went over

Sentence of Death Confirmed.

to the murderer.

Committee on Banking.

Committee on Banking.
Washington, April 1.— Secretary
Sherman was before the Committee on
Banking and Currency to-day by invitation, and in the course of his settlement
claimed that after the resumption of
specie payments he will have the authority to re-issue three hundred million
dollars of United States Notes under the
subscript of the existing law of 1873 authority of the existing law of 1873 contained in revised statutes in relation to the re-issue of the United States Notes received for taxes.

THE PRESIDENT CALM AS A MAY MORNING THE PRENDENT CALM AS A MAY MORNING
Several gentlemen who called on the
President to-day, having alluded to the
position of the Republican Senators toward him, he replied that he apposed
there was now a better feeling among
them, as he had heard that they had
given expression to their views concerning him, and especially he thought that
Senator How let better after delivering
his speech. The President does not seem
in the least disturbed by the adverse criticisms, placing himself on the ground
that he is acting in accordance with his
sense of right.

ense of right.

ALL CORRECT.

ALL CORRECT.

Senator Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriations, to-day made a report of the result of the investigation into the affairs of the Freedmen's Hospital.

The Committee believe the business of the Government at the hospital is transacted with entire honesty and conomy, and that the affairs of the hospital are well conducted under its present management.

The Senate by a vote of 27 against 14 rejected the nomination of Alexander G. Reed to be Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the nomination of R. M. Reynolds to be 1st Auditor of the Treasury was rejected, entered by Senator Paddock, was withdrawn and the nomination stands rejected.

Marine Intelligence. LONDON, April 1.—The United States ship Constitution, from Philadelphia for Havre with goods for the Parls Exhibi-tion, has arrived at Falmonth.

Boston, April 1.—The steamer Istrian rom Liverpool, has arrived. John Morrisser, New York, April 1.—A dispatch from Troy says John Morrissey is dying.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

-Cardinal McCloskey has gone

—Fancy goods weavers in the Chase mills, Fall River, Mass, have struck, claiming that the end down should only apply to print cloths.

—Hugh Reed was fatally assaulted yesterday, in Boston, by Wm. Burns, at the house of the former. The quarrel arore from a difference as to the ownership of a dollar bill.

a dollar bill.

It is stated that Burdett Courts is negotiating for land in Osnaburgh street,
London, on which she intends to erect
lodgings for the poor to accommodate
10,000, at a maximum rent of 4s. 6d.
weekly for the domicile. —Operatives of the Methun Jute Mills, at Lawrence, Mass, number 200, struck this morning. A short time ago the wages were reduced, since which they have been obliged to do double the amount of work.

public aliairs in the case, and the leas-sity of taking steps for maintenance of peace and for the protection of the inter-ests of the Empire, having constituted in opinion of her Magesty a case of great emergency within meaning of the acts of Parliament. In that behalf, her Majesty FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL BY TELEGRAPH. New York Money and Stocks.

New York Money and Nocks.

New York, April 1.—Monery-5ai-64
per cent, closing active at 6. Prime mercantile paper 44/a6 per cent. Customs receipts \$3,581,000. The Assistant Treasurer
disbursed \$165,000. Clearings \$16,000,000.
Sterling firm; long 4.87, short 4.89½.
GOLD—Opened at 101¼, and closed at
101½. Carrying rates 51/a7 per cent.
SILVER—At London 58½d. Here, silver
bars are \$1 21½ greenbacks, and \$1 20½
gold. Silver coin ½(a1½ per cent discount.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.

emergency within meaning of the accidence of Parliament. In that behalf, her Majesty deems it proper to provde additional means for the public service. Therefore in pursuance of these acts, her Majesty has thought it right to communicate to the House of Commons that she is about to direct that the reserve force and malitia reserve force or such a part thereof as her Majesty may think it necessary, be forwith called out for permanent service.

The discussion of the message was postponed until Monday next.

Sir Stafford Northcote in reply to the question by Lord Hartington said a circular had been sent to the Powers by the British government explaining the views of the government regarding the present position of affirirs.

The Lord Chancelor read the royal message in the House of Lords. New Four and a halfs...

RAILBOAD BONDS-Irregular, but in the Rome, April 1.—Count Corti, Foreign Minister, has promised the Chamber of Deputies to explain the Government's Eastern policy on the 8th inst. It is expected that he will say to observe inaction and neutrality is Italy's policy. Home complications and the necessity of keeping on good terms with Germany and Austria will keep her quiet.

advanced to 80%, because of the report that the earnings had increased one hundred thousand dollars the past three weeks Lake Shore was firm; though while Coal shares and Union Pacific were lower Northwestern common advanced 2%, preferred 1% and 8t. Paul common 1¼, for the day the closing favorites of speculation. The earnings of the Northwestern road, main line, increased \$230,000 for March, as compared with the same month last year, and the branch roads estimated at \$50,000 more.

Transactions aggregated 138,000 share f which 15,000 were Lake Shore, 39,00

Mysterious and Horrible Murder.
Lousville, April 1.—Betaeen I and 3 o'clock this morning a mysterious murder occurred in the fatal Wet woods. Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, a respectable old couple, were to appear as witnesses to-day in an important criminal case, and it is supposed the effect of their damaging testimony was to be destroyed by murdering them. At any rate they were found lying close together dead with their heads and legs severed from their bodies. They were burned to death. There is no clue to the murderer. Transactions aggregated 135,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Lake Shore, 39,000 Northwestera common, 11,000 preferred, 23,000 Lackawanna, 20,000 Delaware & Hudson, 6,400 Western Union, and 3,000 Pacific Mall.

Western Union, 565 C. C. C. A. I. 2954 Quicksliver, 158, Book Island. 1635, Quicksliver, 158, Book Island. 1635, Quicksliver, 158, Book Island. 1635, Marjoon preferred. 158, Eval. 1635, Marjoon preferred. 158, Eval. 1635, Marjoon preferred. 158, Terre Haute pid. 12 Marjoon preferred. 158, Terre Haute pid. 12 Marjoon preferred. 159, Chicago & Alton, 75, United States. 50 Chicago & Alton, 75, United States. 50 Chicago & Alton, 75, United States. 50 Chicago & Alton pid 90 New York Central 1695, Ohio & Mississippi. 156 Erie preferred. 164, Erie preferred. 164, Erie preferred. 165, Missouri Fectica. 165, Erie preferred. 165, Missouri Fectica. 165, Missouri Fec will take place in June, at a cost of not more than \$10,000 in gold per mile. Cars will be running from St. Paul to Winne-peg, in Manitoba, by November.

CHICAGO. April L.—Flour — Firmer, spring X's \$4 50a500, western Extras \$4 50a 500, Minnesota extra \$4 75a6 00, patents \$6 50. Minnesota extra \$4 75a6 00, patents \$6 50. superfines \$2 75, extra winter X's \$5 00a7 00. Wheat—In fair demand; No. 1 Chicago spring \$1 13½, No. 2 gilt edge \$11. 21½, regular \$1 10½ a1 10½ a1 13½ May, No. 3 at \$1 04a1 04½, rejected \$8.6. Corn—Opened active but closed dull at 42½ c caah, April, 43½ May, 43¾ June rejected 38.0ats—Fair demand but at lower rates at 23½ cash and April, 26% May, Rye—Dull but firm at 63½c. Barley—Pair demand but at lower rates; 45½c. Park— NIAGARA FALIA, April 1.—Patrick and John Reilly, brothers, of Chippewa started this alternoon to return in a row boat from this side. When half over it the Horse Shoe Falls just outside the Three Sister Islands. Rye.—Dull but firm at 05%. Barley:—Barley demand but at lower rates; 45%. Pork.—Fair demand but at lower rates at \$9.37%. Lard.—In fair demand but at lower rates; \$7.20 cash, \$7.27%. 30 May \$9.65a9 67%. Lard.—In fair demand but at lower rates; \$7.20 cash, \$7.27%. \$7.20 May, \$7.35a7.37% June. Bulk Meats—Quiet and unchanged at \$3.50a5.00a5.87%. Alcohol—Firm at 33c.

Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 1,-Flou

and unchanged. Wheat—Weak; ambe \$1 35a1 38, red \$1 32a1 34, white \$1 38a1 40 Corn.—Weak; yellow 55c, mixed 54/5455c May 55c. Osts—Firm and unchanged Provisions—Firm and unchanged. Buts and Cheese—Steady and unchanged. Fa-troleum—Dull; crude 9c, refined 11/5c Eggs—Dull and unchanged. Whisky— Western at \$1 09.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States for the mouth of March, 1878; Total coln bonds 81,721,786,880 DEST BEABING INTEREST IN LAWFUL

Public Debt Statement.

\$447,989 570 2,191,787,200 22,290,773 Total without interest... CASH IN TERASURY. Currency Currency held for the rede fractional currence 10,000,000

25 215,000 Total in Treasury. \$174,324,159 2,313,614 20,434,708

28,737,190 The following is a comparison of the the Treasury April 1st, 1877, and April 1841. ANCES. 1877.

.....\$ 8,134,863 Special fund for redemp-

New York.

New York.

New York, April 1.— Cotton — Nominal at 10% at 10% of Flour— Fine brands in moderate inquiry; shipping grades dull and less firm; No. 2, \$3 25a4 25, superfine western and State \$4 50a5 10, common to good \$5 10a5 25, good to choice \$5 30a5 26, fany \$6 55a 7.75, extra Ohio \$4 10a6 75, St. Louis \$5 20 4.75, Minnesota patent process at \$6 75a 8.75. Wheat—In fair demand but closed casy; No. 3 spring \$1 25a1 28½ No. 2 Milwankes \$1 29a1 29½, No. 1 Minnesota spring \$1 26 25a 129½. No. 1 Minnesota spring \$1 24 uograded winter red western \$1 32a. 136; No. 2 white \$1 37a1 38; extra 6 21 45; No. 2 northwest \$1 29½, April \$1 26 24 129. \$134; uogreded winter red western \$132a, 136; No. 2 white \$137al 36; extra do \$140, No. 2 northwest \$129½; April \$1.26½ al 29. Rye—Firmer; No. 2 western 75a75c. Barley—Steady; No. 1 Canada, in hand, 70c. Mait—Unchanged. Corn—In good demand; ungraded western mixed 47c; damaged do 30c; steam mixed 54a55c; No. 2, 55½55c; do white 57c; yellow \$38.57½c. Oats—Unchanged. Hay and Hops—Unchanged. Coffee—cteady; Kio cargoes 14a17c, jobbing 14a18½c. Sugar—Quiet but firm; fair to good refining 7½57½c, prime 7½c, refined 9a9½c. Molasses—Quiet and unchanged. Rice—Eteady. Whisky—Quiet at \$1.06½.

Cincinnatt.

Scarce and firm; red. \$1.18a1 22, none offered. Corn—Steady and firm at 42a45c.
Oate—Steady at 99a32c. Rye—Firm at 62 s65c. Barley—Good demand and market firm; good to choice fall 40a45c. Pork—Nominally unchanged at \$10 00. Lard—Quiet but firm; steam 75c asked, kettle 7½ a7%c. Bulk Mests—Quiet but firm; shoulders 34c, short rib \$3 10 cush, \$\$5 17½ buyer April, short clear \$5 25. Becon—Quiet and firm at 43a4/kac\$7 70a6c. Butter—Easter but not quotably lower. Lineacd Oil—Bigher. Whisky—Demand fair and prices higher at \$1 02.

Hous—Quiet; common \$3 25a3 50, light \$3 55a3 70, packing \$3 60a3 75, butchers \$3 50a4 00.

Chicago Cattle Market.

reports: CATILE—Receipts 4,000; shipments 1,700. Market dull, weak and lower. Shipping steers \$3 85a5 05, feeders and stockers \$5 00 a3 85, butchers' fair demand steers \$3 10a a3 90; cows dull and unsettled at \$3 75; bulls \$2 40a3 00. Hoge—Receipts 13,000; shipments 4,600. Strong and higher. Mixed rough \$3 40as 30; light \$3 45 a3 60; heavy \$3 60a3 90. All sold.

SHERF—Receipts 30; shipments 350, Some left over from last week. Light sup-ply and good sales at \$4 0045 25.

TOLEDO, Apil L.—Wheat—Dull and lower, amber Michigan seller April \$1.29, seller May \$1.204, No. 2 red winter spot seller April \$1.27, seller May \$1.28,No. 3 red. Wabash \$1.04. Corn—Pull and lower, high mixed 456, No. 2 spot seller April 45c, seller May and June 4056, No. 2 white Additional Control of the April 45c, seller May and June 4056, No. 2 white

NEW OFICEANS, April 1.— Coffee — Dull; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes 14a 17%c gold. Sugar—Steady and in fair de-mand; inferior to good common 53/a6%c, common to good common 63/a9%c, yellow clarified at 83/a5%c. Molasses—Steady and in fair demand common 70c fair 25c. Rice n fair demand; common -Dull and unchanged. on 20e: fair 25c. Rie

TOTTY, PA., April 1—Petroleum— The market opened excited with sales at \$1515; declined to \$1.49%, advanced to \$153%, closing offered at \$151% thip-ments 30,613 barrels. Total shipments for March 704,555 barrels. Sales to-day 173-000 barrels NEW YORK, April L.-Business continues light with package houses, and the jobbing trade is less active. Cotton goods quiet and fairly steady. Prints in fair demand. Ginghams active, and dress goods in fair demand. Men's wear woolens quiet.

in fair demand. Men's wear woolens quiet. Cheviots unsettled. Foreign goods in mod-erate demand.

CHARLES E. DWIGHT. PRACTICAL CHEMIST.

Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of Iron Ores, Limestones, Mineral Waters, etc. LABORATORY, COR. 24TH and CHAPLINE STR., WHEELING, W. VA.

DRIED PEACHES.

I have just received 5,000 pounds choice Dried Fesches, halves. GEO. 8, FEENY,

No. 1307 Main str

RIO COFFEE-

"Gold Medal," fancy; "Aleshire's No. 1," fan-cy; "Fergmen, Smith & Co." choice; "Bellaire Fa-vorite," alinesests Star," and other leading brands in store and for male by.

M. KELLLY.

BROOMS—300 DOZEN FANCY, VA-BROUG sines, just received and for sale by M. REILLY, 1300 and 1311 Main St.